
A SECOND ADDITION TO THE AUSTRALIAN
HYMENOPTERA MYMARIDÆ.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA.

The following species have recently been captured by Mr. Alan P. Dodd and very kindly given to me. They are the eighteenth and nineteenth species of *Gonatocerus* and the sixth, seventh and eighth of *Polynema*. All in normal position.

1. *Gonatocerus bicolor*, new species.

Female.—Length 1.65 mm. Large for the genus.

Black, the abdomen contrasting orange reddish, dorsad with faint duskiness, the scape and pedicel lemon yellow, as are also the legs and coxæ; tibiæ fuscous. Ovipositor not exerted. Fore wings of the narrower type, yet moderately broad, bearing about thirty longitudinal lines of very fine discal cilia, lightly fumated throughout, the marginal cilia short, the longest not more than a fifth of the greatest wing width. Proximal tarsal joints very long. First funicle joint longer than either the pedicel or the second joint of the funicle, subequal to funicle joint 3, joints 4 and 5 each somewhat shorter than 3, joint 5 shorter than 4, 6 still shorter than 5, while 7 lengthens slightly, subequal to 2; distal funicle joint shortest, subequal in length to the pedicel. Of the general habitus and structure of *spinozai* Girault and belonging to the group of species with graceful fore wings and usually golden bodies (e.g., *comptei*, *cingulatus*). Marginal vein very long. Caudal wings with an incomplete, more or less variable, paired line of midlongitudinal discal ciliation. Club long.

(From one specimen, 2-3-inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb).

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping jungle growths along forest streamlet, near Nelson, North Queensland, December 6, 1912 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. Hy 1293, Queensland Museum, Brisbane; the above specimen on a slide of xylol-balsam.

This beautifully coloured species may be distinguished with ease by the great contrast between the black of the thorax and the

orange of the abdomen, by the clouded wings and long venation and by the long first joint of the antennal funicle. It is allied to *spinozai*, but could not be confused with that characteristic species.

2. *Gonatocerus spinozai* Girault.

At the same time that the above new species was captured Mr. Dodd obtained a pair of this species. The male was unknown and, since it differs considerably in coloration from the female, I briefly point out its characteristics. In structure, similar to the female, but the antennæ are 13-jointed and filiform, the pedicel very small and sublobate, funicle joints 2-4 and 9-10 subequal, longest, about thrice longer than wide; joints 1 and 5 subequal; somewhat shorter than the others; joints 13, 6 and 7 subequal, still somewhat shorter; joint 8 shortest, a third shorter than joint 2. Abdomen subpetiolate, declivous from above at base, ovate, striped dorsad with black, transversely (6 stripes counting the broadest at extreme base). Propodeum purplish black, its spiracle very minute, round, the surface finely reticulated, a median carina present (its exact shape not seen, probably paired). Tip of dorsal abdomen black. Otherwise coloured as in female. When mounted in balsam, the tip or apex of the declivous part of the base of the abdomen closed up to the thorax, partially concealing the real nature of the segmentation; this apex is projected or heeled, stopper-shaped and appearing as if it was intended to fit against the thorax.

3. *Gonatocerus fasciiventris*, new species.

Male.—Length 1.15 mm.

Black, the abdomen golden yellow, conspicuously striped transversely with black above and below, the intervening yellow stripes much narrower, the lateral line yellow (about six black stripes). Legs yellowish brown, the coxæ black. Wings hyaline, the fore wings of the less graceful type, the marginal vein moderately long; fore wing with about twenty-five lines of discal cilia; posterior wings narrow. Scape, pedicel and first funicle joint more or less suffused with yellowish. Antennæ strongly longitudinally striated, the funicle joints short and subequal, each about one and a half times longer than broad. Allied with *coethei*, but, besides the differences in coloration, the fore wings are broader. Pedicel only half the length of the first funicle joint.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified).

Female.—Not known.

Described from a single male captured with the preceding two species.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), N. Q.

Type: *Hy* 1294, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen (mounted with the types of *G. brunoi lyelli* and *Polynema devriesi* both described beyond).

4. *Gonatocerus brunoi lyelli*, new variety.

Male: Like the typical forms, but the abdomen at its distal half dorsad distinctly banded by narrow golden yellowish stripes (two or three), the wings very dark.

(From one specimen, enlarged as with preceding species).

Respectfully dedicated to the late Sir Charles Lyell, the author of the "Principles of Geology."

Described from a male captured with the preceding species.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. *Hy* 1295, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen (mounted with the type of *Gonatocerus fasciiventris* Girault and a *Polynema*).

Genus *Polynema* Haliday.

1. *Polynema devriesi*, new species.

Male: Length, 1.2 mm.

Somewhat similar to both *draperi* and *romanesi* Girault, but differing from the former in having the discal cilia of the fore wing much coarser, from the latter in the same point, from both in general coloration being ferruginous, the distal third of the abdomen black. Scape and pedicel concolorous, the flagellum black, its joints very long, as are also the proximal tarsal joints. About nine lines of rather coarse discal cilia, the marginal cilia longer than the wing's greatest width. Distal tarsal joints black. Wings obscurely fumated, the posterior ones very narrow, the fore wings narrowing proximad before venation.

(From one specimen, similarly magnified).

Female: Not known.

Described from a single male captured with the species of *Gonatocerus* noted above. Respectfully dedicated to Hugo De Vries, the author of the mutation theory in biology.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), N. Q.

Type: No. Hy 1296, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen in balsam (mounted with the types of *Gonatocerus fasciiventris* Girault).

2. *Polynema mendeli*, new species.

Male: Length 1.20 mm.

Like *devriesi*, but the discal cilia of the fore wing is finer, the marginal cilia shorter, not quite as long as the greatest width of the blade, subfuscous, not as slender proximad before venation; in this species the proximal funicle joint is much shorter than the next joint, not half its length, while also joints 5 distad of the flagellum are all short, more or less subequal to 1, flagellar joint 2 longest, 3 and 4 next in succession. This antennal structure easily separates this species from *draperi* and *romanesi*. Ferruginous, the abdomen (exclusive of pedicel) black, as are also the distal tarsal joints and the flagellum; proximal funicle joint yellowish, head blackish. Fore wings with about 10 lines of fine but rather long discal cilia.

(From one specimen, enlarged as in previous descriptions.)

Female: Not known.

Described from one male, captured with the preceding species. Dedicated to Abbé Gregor Mendel, who established the Mendelian principle of inheritance.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. Hy 1297, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above specimen in balsam (mounted with specimens of *Gonatocerus spinozai* and the type of *Polynema nardaii*, described beyond).

3. *Polynema nardaii*, new species.

Female: Length 0.60 mm. Small for the genus.

Black, the first three antennal joints, abdominal pedicel, legs except distal half of posterior femur and distal tarsal joints, orange yellow. Like the North American *longipes* Ashmead, being about the same size and habitus, but differing in that the wings of *longipes* are much narrower and slender and the antennal segmentation entirely different, since in this Australian species the second

and third funicle joints are long and subequal. Very much like *draperi* in wing structure, but the legs are brighter and orange. Funicle joint 1 longer than the pedicel, joints 2 and 3 longest, subequal, elongate, one and a half times longer than 1, joint 4 a fourth shorter, 5 shorter, somewhat enlarged, somewhat longer than 1. Scape moderate in length.

(From one specimen, enlarged as in preceding.)

Male: Not known.

Described from one female, captured with the preceding species.

Habitat: Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type: No. Hy 1298, Queensland Museum, Brisbane, the above female in balsam (mounted with *Gonatocerus spinozai* and the type of *Polynema mendeli*).

Respectfully dedicated to Max Nordau.

This species may be the female of *draperi*, which it resembles closely, but there are differences which make me doubt it, especially in the shape of the fore wings, the relative length of the cephalic marginal cilia of those wings and the differences in colour.

SOME NEW AUSTRALIAN GENERA IN THE HYMENOPTEROUS FAMILIES EURYTOMIDÆ, PERILAMPIDÆ, EUCHARIDÆ AND CLEONYMIDÆ.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, NELSON (CAIRNS) N. QUEENSLAND.

Family Eurytomidæ,

Eurytomini.

Xanthosomoides, new genus.

Female.—Non-metallic, yellow, body not umbilicately punctate, fore wing with a stigmat spot at the stigmal vein. Head normal, the antenna inserted in the middle of the face, 11-jointed, the club solid, the funicle 7-jointed, cylindrical, its joints not much longer than wide, the single ring-joint rather stout, the pedicel nearly as long as the first funicle joint, the scape rather long, simple. Wings large, the marginal vein long and slender, at least two-thirds the length of the long submarginal vein, thrice or more the length of the rather short stigmal vein, the postmarginal vein also very long, nearly as long as the marginal or quite equal to it